work is needed to determine factors that influence detectability of hatchling pythons, systematic road cruising on summer nights might be a useful method for assessing the reproductive status of *P. m. bivittatus* populations.

I thank M. Patel and J. Innis for sharing their observations, K. Wilson and the entire staff at CSSP for many kindnesses and field assistance, S. Snow for sharing observations, insights, and suggestions, T. Hingtgen for facilitating permits, R. Reed for advice, contacts, and support, D. W. Pearson for information, T. and M. Walters for lodging, and A. Flanagan for his python expertise and roadcruising camaraderie. The specimen was salvaged under permit from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

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In response to a series of observations of *Python sebae* in the Bird Drive Basin area of western Miami (Miami-Dade Co., Florida, USA; Reed et al. 2010. IRCF Reptiles and Amphibians 17:52–54), an organized search for pythons was conducted during 12–14 January 2010; coincidentally, the search occurred just after a record prolonged cold snap in southern Florida during the first 11 days of January 2010. On 12 January 2010 at 14:28 h (approx. 15°C ambient air temperature, with NNW winds at 15 kph), a male python was captured on a canal bank (25.7551°N, 80.4708°W, datum WGS84) by J. Dozier, D. Hazelton, and J. Prieto. The python was sluggish after a night during which temperatures in Miami dropped to 4.9°C, but later became active enough to partially escape from a bag that was not sufficient to fully contain it. The python exhibited no evidence of respiratory infection or other illness during initial examination, and was then euthanized. Body size was as follows: total length = 440 cm, SVL = 405 cm, maximal girth = 59 cm, 62.96 kg. The python was male, confirmed by voluntary eversion of hemipenes during capture, enlarged pelvic spurs, and observation of testes during necropsy. Confirmation by voluntary eversion of hemipenes during capture, enlarged pelvic spurs, and observation of testes during necropsy. The larger male *Python sebae* is notable not only for its length, but also for its mass; despite being captured during winter when feeding is likely uncommon, the python was in excellent body condition (9.25 kg of fat bodies were recovered from the carcass), as were most of the four other pythons. Although larger individ- ual *P. sebae* are known from the native range, most are confirmed or suspected to be female. Observations in Florida lend support to the proposal that sexual size dimorphism might be reduced in *P. sebae* as compared to *P. molurus* and other giant constrictors (Reed and Rodda 2009, op. cit.).

We thank G. Alexander, D. Broadley, R. Drewes, and L. Luiselli for input on body size of *P. sebae*.

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**RINECHIS SCALARIS** (Ladder Snake). **MAXIMUM SIZE.** *Rinechis scalaris* is a large colubrid that inhabits most of the Iberian Peninsula, southeastern France, and areas of northwestern Italy (Arnold and Ovenden 2002. Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Britain and Europe. Collins, London. 288 pp.). The maximum size previously recorded for the species was a 1570 mm total length (TL) female (Cheylan and Guillaumie 1993. In Böhme [ed.], Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas. Band 3/I: Schlangen [Serpentes] 1 [Typhlopidae, Boidae, Colubridae 1: Colubrinae], pp. 397–429, Aula-Verlag, Wiesbaden). However, that record was from an insular population that is known to contain an unusually high proportion of large individuals, reflecting a lack of large predators. In southwestern Spain, maximum SVL was recorded as 1385 mm, with a mean tail length of 15.5% (Pleguezuelos 2006. In Carrascal and Salvador [eds.], Enciclopedia Virtual de los Vertebrados Españoles. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid). Generally, specimens greater than 1200 mm TL are rare (Arnold and Ovenden, op. cit.) and sexual size dimorphism has not been reported (Pleguezuelos, op. cit.).

On 20 September 2007, a male *R. scalaris* was received at the Centro de Rescate de Anfibios y Reptiles (Alcalá la Real, Spain). Measurements were: TL = 1650 mm (tail slightly incomplete); SVL = 1410 mm (measured using Image) images analysis software). The specimen was found in a building site on the outskirts of a medium-size village (37.46°N, 3.93°W, datum: ED50; elev. 1000 m), surrounded both by forest and agricultural landscape. High densities of large prey favored by male *R. scalaris* (e.g., *Rattus* sp.) can be found in this habitat (Palomo and Gisbert 2002. Atlas de los Mamíferos Terrestres de España. Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-SECEM-SECEMU, Madrid. 564 pp.), even though this species seldom uses urban areas (Pleguezuelos, op. cit.).

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